



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

October 10, 2019

Ian Murphy
Federal Registrations Manager
Bayer U.S. LLC
Registrations
2C-9, 2400 Ellis Road
Research Triangle Park NC, 27703

Subject: PRIA Label Amendment – New Uses on Lowbush blueberry; Tropical and subtropical fruit, edible peel, group 23; Tropical and subtropical fruit, inedible peel, group 24.
Product Name: INDAZIFLAM 200 SC HERBICIDE
EPA Registration Number: 264-1106
Application Date: 5/11/2018
Decision Number: 541262 and 541264

Dear Mr. Murphy:

The application referred to above, submitted under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended is acceptable under FIFRA sec 3 (c)(5). You must submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one (1) copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. If you have any questions, please contact Sarah Meadows by phone at 703-347-0505, or via email at meadows.sarah@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'D. Kenny', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Daniel Kenny, Chief
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide

ABN: Alion[®] Herbicide

For Preemergent Weed Control in Blueberry (Highbush) and other Bushberry Subgroup Crops in 13-07B (Aronia berry; blueberry, highbush; blueberry, lowbush; buffalo currant; Chilean guava; cranberry, highbush; currant, black; currant, red; elderberry; European barberry; gooseberry; honeysuckle, edible; huckleberry; jostaberry; Juneberry (Saskatoon berry); lingonberry; native currant; salal; sea buckthorn; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these including rabbiteye blueberries; Caneberry and other Caneberry Subgroup Crops in 13-07A (Blackberry; loganberry; raspberry, black and red; wild raspberry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these); Citrus Groves; Coffee; Fruit, Small, Vine Climbing, Except Fuzzy Kiwifruit Subgroup 13-07F (Amur river grape; gooseberry; grape; kiwifruit, hardy; maypop; schisandra berry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these); Hops; Pome Fruit Crop Group 11-10 (apple; azarole; crabapple; loquat; mayhaw; medlar; pear; pear, Asian; quince; quince, Chinese; quince, Japanese; tejocote; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these); Stone Fruit Crop Group 12-12 (Apricot; apricot, Japanese; capulin; cherry, black; cherry, Nanking; cherry, sweet; cherry, tart; Jujube, Chinese; nectarine; peach; plum; plum, American; plum, beach; plum, Canada; plum, cherry; plum, Chickasaw; plum, Damson; plum, Japanese; plum, Klamath; plum, prune; plumcot; sloe; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these); Tree Nuts Crop Group 14-12 (African nut-tree; almond; beechnut; Brazil nut; Brazilian pine; bunya; bur oak; butternut; Cajou nut; candlenut; cashew; chestnut; chinquapin; coconut; coquito nut; dika nut; ginkgo; Guiana chestnut; hazelnut (filbert); heartnut; hickory nut; Japanese horse-chestnut; macadamia nut; mongongo nut; monkey-pot; monkey puzzle nut; Okari nut; Pachira nut; peach palm nut; pecan; pequi; Pili nut; pine nut; pistachio; Sapucaia nut; tropical almond; walnut, black; walnut, English; yellowhorn; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these); Tropical and Subtropical, Edible Peel, Crop Group 23 (Acai; acerola; achachairu; African plum; agritos; almondetta; ambarella; apak palm; appleberry; araza; arbutus berry; babaco; bacaba palm; bacaba-de-leque; bayberry, red; bignay; bilimbi; borojo; breadnut; cabeluda; cajou, fruit; cambuca; carandas-plum; carob; cashew apple; Ceylon iron wood; Ceylon olive; cherry-of-the-Rio-Grande; Chinese olive, black; Chinese olive, white; chirauli-nut; ciruela verde; cocoplum; date; Davidson's plum; desert-date; doum palm coconut; false sandalwood; feijoa; fig; fragrant manjack; gooseberry, Abyssinian; gooseberry, Ceylon; gooseberry, Indian; gooseberry, otaheite; governor's plum; grumichama; guabiroba; guava; guava berry; guava, Brazilian; guava, cattle; guava, Costa Rican; guava, para; guava, purple strawberry; guava, strawberry; guava, yellow strawberry; guayabillo; illawarra plum; imbe; imbu; Indian-plum; jaboticaba; Jamaica-cherry; jambolan; jelly palm; jujube, Indian; kaffir-plum; kakadu plum; kapundung; karanda; kwai muk; lemon aspen; mangaba; Marian plum; mombin, Malayan; mombin, purple; mombin, yellow; monkeyfruit; monos plum; mountain cherry; nance; natal plum; noni; olive; papaya, mountain; pataua; peach palm, fruit; persimmon, black; persimmon, Japanese; pitomba; plum-of-Martinique; pomerac; rambai; rose apple; rukam; rumberry; sea grape; sentul; sete-capotes; silver aspen; starfruit; Surinam cherry; tamarind; uvalha; water apple; water pear; water berry; wax jambu; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities); Tropical and Subtropical, Inedible Peel, Crop Group 24 (Abiu; aisen; akee apple; atemoya; avocado; avocado, Guatemalan; avocado, Mexican; avocado, West Indian; bacury; bael fruit; banana; banana, dwarf; binjai; biriba; breadfruit; Burmese grape; canistel; cat's-eyes; champedak; cherimoya; cupuacu; custard apple; dragon fruit; durian; elephant-apple; etambe; granadilla; granadilla, giant; ilama; inga; jackfruit; jatoba; karuka; kei apple; langsai; lanjut; longan; lucuma; lychee; mabolo; madras-thorn; mammy-apple; manduro; mango; mango, horse; mango, Saipan; mangosteen; marang; marmaladebox; matisia; mesquite; mongongo, fruit; monkey-bread-tree; monstera; nicobar-breadfruit; paho; pandanus; papaya; passionflower, winged-stem; passionfruit; passionfruit, banana; passionfruit, purple; passionfruit, yellow; pawpaw, common; pawpaw, small-flower; pelipisan; pequi; pequia; persimmon, American; pineapple; pitahaya; pitaya; pitaya, amarillo; pitaya, roja; pitaya, yellow; plantain; pomegranate; poshte; prickly pear, fruit; prickly pear, Texas, fruit; pulasan; quandong; rambutan; saguaro; sapodilla; sapote, black; sapote, green; sapote, mamey; sapote, white; sataw; satinleaf; screw-pine; Sierra Leone-tamarind; soncoya; soursop; Spanish lime; star apple; sugar apple; sun sapote; tamarind-of-the-Indies; velvet tamarind; wampi; white star apple; wild loquat; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities); Ornamentals, Christmas Trees, and Conifer Plantations.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Indaziflam*19.05%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 80.95%**TOTAL:** **100.00%**

Contains 1.67 pounds of indaziflam per gallon.

*(CAS No:730979-19-8)

EPA Reg. No.: 264-1106**EPA Est. No**

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

For **MEDICAL** and **TRANSPORTATION** Emergencies **ONLY** Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577
For **PRODUCT USE** Information Call 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937)

[See additional precautionary statements and directions for use on label.]

FIRST AID

If on skin or clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Move person to fresh air.• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, and then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
If swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.• Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
<p>For MEDICAL Emergencies Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577</p> <p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.</p>	

Note to physician: No specific antidote is available. Treat symptomatically.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through the skin or inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing mist.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

All mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- shoes plus socks.
- waterproof gloves.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS:

Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and plants. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean watermark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment rinsate or washwater. This product may enter water through spray drift or runoff. Follow directions for use to avoid spray drift and runoff. A level well maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential of this product entering water from rainfall-runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

Surface Water Advisory: This pesticide may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application.

Ground Water Advisory: This pesticide has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

**It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
Read the entire label before using this product**

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

SHAKE CONTAINER WELL BEFORE USING.

IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK ONLY: NOT FOR SALE, DISTRIBUTION OR USE IN NASSAU OR SUFFOLK COUNTY.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

Coveralls

Shoes plus socks

Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide is formulated as a suspension concentrate of indaziflam at a concentration of 1.67 pounds of active ingredient per gallon.

Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide is a preemergence herbicide for control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds for preemergent weed control in blueberry (highbush) and other Bushberry Subgroup Crops in 13-07B (Aronia berry; blueberry, highbush; blueberry, lowbush; buffalo currant; Chilean guava; cranberry, highbush; currant, black; currant, red; elderberry; European barberry; gooseberry; honeysuckle, edible; huckleberry; jostaberry; Juneberry (Saskatoon berry); lingonberry; native currant; salal; sea buckthorn; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these including rabbiteye blueberries); Caneberry and other Caneberry Subgroup Crops in 13-07A (Blackberry; loganberry; raspberry, black and red; wild raspberry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these); Citrus Groves; Coffee; Fruit, Small, Vine Climbing, Except Fuzzy Kiwifruit Subgroup 13-07F (Amur river grape; gooseberry; grape; kiwifruit, hardy; maypop; schisandra berry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these); Hops; Pome Fruit Crop Group 11-10 (apple; azarole; crabapple; loquat; mayhaw; medlar; pear; pear, Asian; quince; quince, Chinese; quince, Japanese; tejocote; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these); Stone Fruit Crop Group 12-12 (Apricot; apricot, Japanese; capulin; cherry, black; cherry, Nanking; cherry, sweet; cherry, tart; Jujube, Chinese; nectarine; peach; plum; plum, American; plum, beach; plum, Canada; plum, cherry; plum, Chickasaw; plum, Damson; plum, Japanese; plum, Klamath; plum, prune; plumcot; sloe; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these); Tree Nuts Crop Group 14-12 (African nut-tree; almond; beechnut; Brazil nut; Brazilian pine; bunya; bur oak; butternut; Cajou nut; candlenut; cashew; chestnut; chinquapin; coconut; coquito nut; dika nut; ginkgo; Guiana chestnut; hazelnut (filbert); heartnut; hickory nut; Japanese horse-chestnut; macadamia nut; mongongo nut; monkey-pot; monkey puzzle nut; Okari nut; Pachira nut; peach palm nut; pecan; pequi; Pili nut; pine nut; pistachio; Sapucaia nut; tropical almond; walnut, black; walnut, English; yellowhorn; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these); Tropical and Subtropical, Edible Peel, Crop Group 23 (Acai; acerola; achachairu; African plum; agritos; almondetta; ambarella; apak palm; appleberry; araza; arbutus berry; babaco; bacaba palm; bacaba-de-leque; bayberry, red; bignay; bilimbi; borojo; breadnut; cabeluda; cajou, fruit; cambuca; carandas-plum; carob; cashew apple; Ceylon iron wood; Ceylon olive; cherry- of-the-Rio-Grande; Chinese olive, black; Chinese olive, white; chirauli-nut; ciruela verde; cocoplum; date; Davidson's plum; desert-date; doum palm coconut; false sandalwood; feijoa; fig; fragrant manjack; gooseberry, Abyssinian; gooseberry, Ceylon; gooseberry, Indian; gooseberry, otaheite; governor's plum; grumichama; guabiroba; guava; guava berry; guava, Brazilian; guava, cattley; guava, Costa Rican; guava, para; guava, purple strawberry; guava, strawberry; guava, yellow strawberry; guayabillo; illawarra plum; imbe; imbu; Indian-plum; jaboticaba; Jamaica-cherry; jambolan; jelly palm; jujube, Indian; kaffir-plum; kakadu plum; kapundung; karanda; kwai muk; lemon aspen; mangaba; Marian plum; mombin, Malayan; mombin, purple; mombin, yellow; monkeyfruit; monos plum; mountain cherry; nance; natal plum; noni; olive; papaya, mountain; pataua; peach palm, fruit; persimmon, black; persimmon, Japanese; pitomba; plum-of- Martinique; pomeac; rambai; rose apple; rukam; rumberry; sea grape; sentul; sete-capotes; silver aspen; starfruit; Surinam cherry; tamarind; uvalha; water apple; water pear; water berry; wax jambu; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities); and Tropical and Subtropical, Inedible Peel, Crop Group 24 (Abiu; aisen; akee apple; atemoya; avocado; avocado, Guatemalan; avocado, Mexican; avocado, West Indian; bacury; bael fruit; banana; banana, dwarf; binjai; biriba; breadfruit; Burmese grape; canistel; cat's-eyes; champedak; cherimoya; cupuacu; custard apple; dragon fruit; durian; elephant-apple; etambe; granadilla; granadilla, giant; ilama; inga; jackfruit; jatoba; karuka; kei apple; langsai; lanjut; longan; lucuma; lychee; mabolo; madras-thorn; mammy-apple;

manduro; mango; mango, horse; mango, Saipan; mangosteen; marang; marmaladebox; matisia; mesquite; mongongo, fruit; monkey-bread-tree; monstera; nicobar-breadfruit; paho; pandanus; papaya; passionflower, winged-stem; passionfruit; passionfruit, banana; passionfruit, purple; passionfruit, yellow; pawpaw, common; pawpaw, small-flower; pelipisan; pequi; pequia; persimmon, American; pineapple; pitahaya; pitaya; pitaya, amarillo; pitaya, roja; pitaya, yellow; plantain; pomegranate; poshte; prickly pear, fruit; prickly pear, Texas, fruit; pulasan; quandong; rambutan; saguaro; sapodilla; sapote, black; sapote, green; sapote, mamey; sapote, white; sataw; satinleaf; screw- pine; Sierra Leone-tamarind; soncoya; soursop; Spanish lime; star apple; sugar apple; sun sapote; tamarind-of-the-Indies; velvet tamarind; wampi; white star apple; wild loquat; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities); Ornamentals, Christmas Trees, and Conifer Plantations. Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide may be applied to the soil as a uniform broadcast or band application for the prevention of new weed emergence.

Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide provides preemergence, residual control of weeds. A dry soil surface at time of application and 48 hours after application is optimum for binding the active ingredient to soil particles and preventing its downward movement to the crop's roots. Moisture is needed for activation of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide. Dry soil conditions following the initial 48-hour period after application of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide may result in reduced weed control. Weeds that germinate prior to activation by rain or irrigation may not be controlled. If weeds have emerged, the addition of a foliar active herbicide is needed. Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide applied alone will not control weeds that are already emerged. Refer to the "Tank Mix Instructions" section.

This product controls weeds by inhibiting cellulose biosynthesis in plants. It may be applied at any time when the ground is not frozen or covered with snow. It will provide most effective residual weed control when applied to a dry soil surface followed by 48 hours without irrigation or rain, and then followed by adequate moisture from rain or an irrigation event within 21 days and prior to weed seed germination. Weed seeds and seedlings must come into contact with Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide prior to emergence to be controlled. If insufficient moisture is present, some weeds may germinate and emerge from below the treated layer of soil. Avoid using Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide in areas where soil runoff or erosion is likely to occur.

Excessive crop or weed debris present on the soil surface at the time of application may prevent a uniform distribution of the product reaching the soil and consequently may reduce weed control. Performance may be improved by removing the debris prior to applying Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide. In very dense stands of living weeds, an application of a foliar active herbicide first then followed 3-6 weeks later with the application of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide is recommended for improved performance.

The level of weed control is dependent on many variables including soil texture, moisture, temperature, weed species present, the amount of weed seed present in the soil, and the crop canopy.

Do not apply within 25 feet of ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands, and habitat containing aquatic and semi-aquatic plants.

The Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) is 7 days for citrus and 14 days for all other crops listed on this label.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

- Avoid direct or indirect spray contact with crop foliage, green bark, roots, or fruit as it may cause localized crop injury or death. Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark may be sprayed with Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide. If the trunks are not fully callused mature brown bark, they should not be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes or waxed containers. Contact of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide with tissues other than mature brown bark may result in serious damage or plant death.
- The soil surface where Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide is to be applied should not have open channels or cracks in the soil. This is to prevent the product from reaching the crop roots either through direct contact from the spray application or with water movement from rain or irrigation as this may cause crop injury. If depressions in the soil such as from settling following transplanting exist around the base of the crop, fill them in with soil prior to applying Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide. Crops that are stressed may be more sensitive to herbicide injury and should not be treated.
- Weed control activity may be reduced if the application is made to soil covered in heavy crop or weed debris that prevents a uniform distribution of the product reaching the soil. Removing the debris prior to applying Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide may improve weed control.
- Do not use in crops that exhibit low vigor or poor health as they may be more susceptible to crop injury. Causes of reduced vigor may include such things as previous pesticide applications, excess fertilizer or salt, diseases, insects, nematodes, drought, flooding, wind damage, frost, nutrient deficiency, or mechanical damage.

RESTRICTIONS FOR USE

- Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide can only be applied in citrus trees established for a minimum of one year after transplanting and exhibiting normal growth and good vigor or in new Citrus Groves one month after planting if the transplanted trees were potted plants (such as citripots) and not bare-rooted, the trunks are protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes or waxed containers, and the trees are actively growing and exhibiting good health and vigor.
- Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide can only be applied in labeled tree nut crops (except pecan) that have been established for a minimum of one year after transplanting and exhibiting normal growth and good vigor.
- Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide can only be applied in labeled pome and stone fruit, pecan, and olive that have been established for a minimum of three years after transplanting and exhibiting normal growth and good vigor.
- Do not use on soils with 20% or more gravel content. To determine gravel content do not remove gravel from soil samples before sending the samples for soil texture analysis, and request that gravel content be included in the analysis. The gravel content (greater than 2 mm or 0.079 inches in size, US standard sieve size 10) is defined as total percent gravel by weight before conducting soil texture analysis.
- Determine soil organic matter content (%OM) of specific orchards, vineyards, and groves by having soil core samples to a minimum depth of 6 inches of soil analyzed.
- Do not apply more than the amount of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide specified per application and per year or in a 12 month period on this label based on soil texture, percent organic matter content, application site, and crop.
- Allow at least 90 days between applications of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide.
- Only use in vineyards where the grapes have at least 6 inches of soil barrier between the soil surface and the major portion of the root system.
- Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide can only be applied in grapes that have been established for a minimum of three years after transplanting and exhibiting normal growth and good vigor.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Use of spot spraying around desired plants is not allowed due to the variability of the actual application rate. Excessive application rates may result in severe crop injury or death.
- Do not apply this product by aerial application.
- Do not harvest citrus crops within 7 days after the application of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide.
- Do not harvest crops other than citrus within 14 days after the application of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide.
- Only crops listed on this label may be replanted or rotated within 24 months after the last application of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide and while following the instructions listed in the "Rotational Crop Restrictions" section.
- Do not apply this product to frozen or snow covered soil.
- Do not apply this product to water-saturated soil.

- Do not flood-irrigate orchards or vineyards containing stone fruit, pome fruit, grapes, tree nuts, or olives within 60 days following application of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide.
- Do not apply irrigation, exclusive of flood-irrigation, to treated areas within 48 hours after application.
- Do not apply within 25 feet of ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands, and habitat containing aquatic and semi-aquatic plants.
- Do not use Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide in Nassau and Suffolk Counties of New York State.
- Rates provided on this label are based on broadcast treatment. For banded applications, reduce the broadcast rate of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide to the proportion of the field being treated. No area of the field may be treated with more than the highest rate provided on this label regardless of the portion of the field that this represents.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Spray equipment and weather affect spray drift. Consider all factors when making application decisions. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator or grower. To reduce the potential for drift, the application equipment must be set to apply medium to large droplets (i.e., ASAE S-572.1) with corresponding spray pressure. Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Follow the nozzle manufacturer's directions on pressure, orientation, spray volume, etc., in order to minimize drift and optimize coverage and control.

Wind

Avoid making applications when spray particles may be carried by air currents to areas where sensitive crops and plants are growing. Do not spray near sensitive plants if wind is gusty, below 2 mph, or in excess of 10 mph and moving in the direction of adjacent areas of sensitive crops or plants. Do not apply during temperature inversions. Always make applications when there is some air movement to determine the direction and distance of possible spray drift.

Local terrain may influence wind patterns; the applicator should be familiar with local conditions and understand how they may impact spray drift. Boom or nozzle shielding can reduce the effects of wind or air currents on drift. Verify that the shields do not interfere with uniform deposition of product prior to application.

Temperature Inversion

A surface temperature inversion (i.e., increasing temperature with increasing altitude) greatly increases the potential for drift. Avoid application when conditions are favorable to inversion. Presence of ground fog is a good indicator of a surface temperature inversion.

Sensitive Areas

Sensitive areas to Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide are defined as natural bodies of water (ponds, lakes, rivers, and streams), wetlands, habitats of endangered species and non-labeled agricultural crop areas. Applicators must take all precautions necessary to minimize spray drift to these sensitive areas.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide can only be applied by ground equipment. Do not apply by aerial equipment, chemigation, or spot spraying around desired plants.

Apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide alone or in an approved tank mixture in a minimum of 10 gallons of spray mixture per acre. Use higher spray volumes to improve distribution in high densities of emerged weeds or debris. Uniform, thorough spray coverage directed to the soil at the base of the crop is important to achieve consistent weed control. Do not allow spray to directly or indirectly contact crop foliage, green bark, roots, or fruit as it may cause localized crop injury. Application may be made as a broadcast treatment or as a banded treatment under vineyard, grove, or orchard crops. When making banded applications use proportionately less spray water and Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide. The dosage listed on this label is for the treated area of the field regardless of the portion of the field that this represents.

Application Equipment

To minimize spray drift to non-target areas, apply this product using nozzles that deliver a medium or larger spray droplet as defined by the ASAE S-572.1 and as shown in nozzle manufacturer's catalogues. Keep the spray boom at the lowest possible spray height recommended by the nozzle manufacturer above the target surface. Refer to nozzle manufacturer's recommendations for proper nozzle, pressure setting and sprayer speed for optimum product performance and minimal spray drift. Use sprayers that provide accurate and uniform application to ensure proper distribution. An off-center (OC) nozzle located at the end of the boom may be used to spray near the trunk but must be oriented so that it directs spray to avoid spray contact with crop foliage and green bark. **Maintain adequate agitation at all times including momentary stops. Since settling may occur and be difficult to get back into suspension, spray solution should not be left in the tank overnight.**

Ensure that the spray equipment including spray tank, pumps, lines, filters, screens, and nozzles are clean and free of residue from previous use before mixing and applying Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide by following the instructions listed under SPRAYER CLEANUP

PROCEDURE. Residue remaining in the spray equipment from previous uses can cause crop injury if not properly cleaned. After applying Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide, follow the cleaning instructions again to ensure that no product remains in the spray equipment. Uniform thorough spray coverage is important to achieve consistent weed control. Select nozzles, pressure, and application speed that will deliver medium or larger droplets. Verify that application equipment is in good working condition and is properly calibrated to apply the correct amount of product.

Application Method

Broadcast Applications

For all crops listed on this label, apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide at rates described in the **Dose Rate Chart** in the **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS** section for the specific crop or site where this product will be used.

Banded Applications

When making banded applications, use the same dosage rate as for broadcast applications but use proportionately less spray water and Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide. The use rate provided is for the treated area of the field regardless of the portion of the field that it represents. Banded applications may be made using the following formula to calculate the amount of herbicide and spray volume needed for orchard or vineyard strip sprays:

$$\frac{\text{Treated Band width in Inches}}{\text{Row width in Inches}} \times \text{HERBICIDE Rate per Treated Acre} = \text{Amount of HERBICIDE needed for treatment}$$

$$\frac{\text{Treated Band width in Inches}}{\text{Row width in Inches}} \times \text{SPRAY VOLUME per Treated Acre} = \text{Amount of Spray Volume needed for treatment}$$

Tank Mix Instructions

Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide may be mixed with and applied in combination with most commonly used pesticides registered for use in the approved crops to expand the spectrum of weed control. Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide will generally provide little or no control of weeds that are already emerged or established at the time of application. When weeds are emerged at application, the addition of a labeled foliar active herbicide is needed. Only use products that are approved for use in the crop to which the tank mixture is to be applied.

If Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide is to be tank mixed with liquid fertilizers, other pesticides, or additives, compatibility should be tested prior to mixing. To test for compatibility, use a small container and mix a small amount (0.5 to 1 qt) of spray, combining all ingredients in the same ratio and mixing order as the anticipated use. If any indications of physical incompatibility develop, do not use this mixture for spraying. Indications of incompatibility usually appear 5 - 15 minutes after mixing.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Mixing Instructions

Ensure that the application equipment has been thoroughly cleaned from previous use before using to apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide. Follow the steps listed below:

1. Shake container well to ensure that the product is thoroughly suspended prior to measuring in case some settling has occurred during shipping or storage.
2. Fill the spray tank with 1/2 of the required volume of water prior to the addition of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide.
3. With the pump and agitator running, add the proper amount of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide first.
4. Once the Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide is completely dispersed, add any other pesticides, fertilizers or additives if they are to be applied with Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide.
5. Add the rest of the water to the desired volume while maintaining sufficient agitating.

Continue agitation while mixing and during application to ensure a uniform spray mixture.

Re-suspending SC Products in Spray Solution: Like other suspension concentrates (SCs), Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide will settle if left standing without agitation. Reagitate the spray solution for a minimum of 10 minutes before application.

Weed Control

Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide provides residual control of susceptible grass and broadleaf weeds when applied prior to germination. Best weed control is obtained when Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide is applied to a dry soil surface followed by 48 hours without irrigation or rain, and then followed by adequate moisture from rain or an irrigation event within 21 days and prior to weed seed germination and adequate rain or irrigation is received soon after application and prior to weed germination. Supplemental irrigation may be applied following application to improve weed control.

The weed control activity may be reduced if the application is made to dense weed vegetation or to soil covered in heavy crop or weed debris that prevents a uniform distribution of the product reaching the soil. Removing the debris and / or controlling the existing weeds prior to applying Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide may improve weed control. In very dense stands of living weeds, an application of a foliar active herbicide first then followed 3-6 weeks later with the application of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide is recommended for improved performance.

If weeds are emerged at application, the addition of a foliar active herbicide is needed. The spectrum of weed control may be increased when Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide is tank mixed with other herbicides. Refer to Tank Mix Instructions section.

Rate Ranges

Select proper use rate based on crop or application site and soil texture and percent organic matter content. Soils with high clay content may require a higher use rate of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide than soils with low clay content. Where rate ranges are given, use lower rates within the range on coarser textured soils and higher rates within the range on finer textured soils. Using the higher rates will provide longer weed control and may also improve control in fields with heavy weed or crop debris.

If individual orchards, vineyards, or citrus groves have multiple %OM contents throughout the area where Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide is to be applied by a single tank or tank mix, then use the lowest rate of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide corresponding to the lowest %OM content for that area.

Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide may be used on soils with greater than 10% organic matter; however, the length and level of weed control may be reduced compared to soils with lower organic matter.

Weeds Controlled by 3.5 to 6.5 Fl oz/Ac Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide			
Broadleaves		Grasses	
Common Name	Genus/Species	Common Name	Genus/Species
Amaranth, spiny	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	Barley, mouse	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>
Buckwheat, wild *	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	Barnyardgrass, common	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Burclover, California *	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
Buttercup, corn *	<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>	Brome, downy	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	Brome, foxtail	<i>Bromus rubens</i>
Catsear, spotted ***	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	Bromegrass, ripgut	<i>Bromus rigidus</i>
Celery, wild *	<i>Apium leptophyllum</i>	Cheat	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Chickweed, mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>	Crabgrass, smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
Clover, crimson ***	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>	Cupgrass, southwestern	<i>Eriochloa gracilis</i>
Clover, red *	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Foxtail, giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
Clover, white ***	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	Foxtail, green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Cudweed, purple	<i>Gnaphalium purpureum</i>	Foxtail, yellow	<i>Pennisetum glaucum</i>
Dandelion, common (seedling)	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Eveningprimrose, cutleaf *	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>	Guineagrass	<i>Panicum maximum</i>
Fiddleneck, coast	<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>	Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>
Filaree, redstem / Storksbill	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Lovegrass, tufted	<i>Eragrostis pectinacea</i>
Filaree, whitestem	<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	Millet, wild proso	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>
Fleabane, hairy	<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>	Oat, wild	<i>Avena fatua</i>
Geranium, Carolina	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>	Panicum, fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
Groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Panicum, Texas *	<i>Panicum texanum</i>
Henbit *	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Ryegrass, Italian (annual)	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Horseweed / Marestail	<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	Signalgrass, broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>
Indigo, Hairy	<i>Indigofera hirsuta</i>	Sprangletop, bearded	<i>Leptochloa fascicularis</i>
Knotweed, prostrate *	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>		

Weeds Controlled by 3.5 to 6.5 Fl oz/Ac Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide			
Broadleaves		Grasses	
Common Name	Genus/Species	Common Name	Genus/Species
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	Sprangletop, Mexican	<i>Leptochloa uninervia</i>
Lambsquarters, common **	<i>Chenopodium album</i>		
Lettuce, prickly *	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>		
Mallow, common *	<i>Malva neglecta</i>		
Mallow, little/ Cheeseweed	<i>Malva parviflora</i>		
Morningglory, ivyleaf *	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>		
Morningglory, pitted	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>		
Mustard, black	<i>Brassica nigra</i>		
Mustard, wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>		
Nettle, stinging	<i>Urtica dioica</i>		
Pigweed, prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>		
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>		
Pigweed, smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>		
Plantain, buckhorn	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>		
Prickly sida / Teaweed	<i>Sida spinosa</i>		
Puncturevine, Common *	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>		
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>		
Purslane, horse	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>		
Pusley, Brazilian ***	<i>Richardia brasilensis</i>		
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>		
Ragweed, common *	<i>Ambrosia elatior</i>		
Redmaids	<i>Calandrinia caulescens</i>		
Rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>		
Sesbania, hemp / Coffeebean	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>		
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>		
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>		
Smellmelon	<i>Cucumis melo</i>		
Sorrel, red *	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>		
Sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>		
Sowthistle, spiny	<i>Sonchus asper</i>		
Spanishneedles *	<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>		
Spurge, garden	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>		
Spurge, prostrate	<i>Euphorbia supina</i>		
Spurge, spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>		
Spurry, corn	<i>Spergula arvensis</i>		
Sunflower, common *	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>		
Swinecress	<i>Coronopus didymus</i>		
Thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola kali</i>		
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>		
Vetch, purple	<i>Vicia benghalensis</i>		
Willowherb, panicle	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>		
Woodsorrel, common yellow *	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>		
Woodsorrel, Florida yellow	<i>Oxalis florida</i>		

* Denotes partial control of these weeds

** Consistent control dependent on timely activation by rain or irrigation

*** Seedling control only

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON BLUEBERRY (HIGHBUSH) AND OTHER BUSHBERRY SUBGROUP CROPS IN 13-07B (Aronia berry; blueberry, highbush; buffalo currant; Chilean guava; cranberry, highbush; currant, black; currant, red; elderberry; European barberry; gooseberry; honeysuckle, edible; huckleberry; jostaberry; Juneberry (Saskatoon berry); lingonberry; native currant; salal; sea buckthorn; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these including rabbiteye blueberries) except blueberry (lowbush).

Only use Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide in established plantings at least one year after the bushes have been planted and exhibiting normal growth and good vigor. Only apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide to blueberries and bushberries where the soil has completely settled around the bushes and there are no exposed roots, open channels or depressions in the soil that would allow the product to move into the root zone or injury may occur.

Dose Rate Chart for Blueberry (Highbush) and Bushberry Plantings and other 13-07B crops except blueberry (lowbush)

Soil Texture	Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide (fl oz product / broadcast acre)			Minimum Plant Age
Sand	Do Not Use			
Any other soil except those that contain 20% or greater gravel content	Soil percent Organic Matter Content	Rate Per Application	Max Rate Per Year	1 year*
	%	fl oz/A	fl oz/A	
	< 1	3.5 (0.045 lb ai/A)	7.0 (0.09 lb ai/A)	
	≥ 1	5.0 (0.065 lb ai/A)	10.0 (0.13 lb ai/A)	

RESTRICTIONS

Do not apply more than a total of 7.0 fl oz product/A (0.09 lb ai/A) per year on soils containing < 1 % organic matter content, or 10.0 fl oz product/A (0.13 lb ai/A) per year on soils containing ≥1 % organic matter content in a 12 month period when used in any highbush blueberry or bushberry planting.

When making more than one application per year, allow a minimum of 90 days between applications.

Do not use in Blueberry (HighBush) and other Bushberry 13-07B crops grown in sand.

Do not use on soils with 20% or more gravel content.

Only apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide to soil as a dormant application in late fall through early spring before bud swell.

Apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide as a directed application to the soil beneath the bushes.

Do not allow spray to contact green stems, foliage, flowers, or berries or unacceptable injury may occur.

Do not apply more than one application of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide per cropping season per year in California

***Only use** Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide in established plantings at least three years after the bushes have been planted and exhibiting normal growth and good vigor in California.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON CANEBERRY AND OTHER CANEBERRY SUBGROUP CROPS IN 13-07A (Blackberry; loganberry; raspberry, black and red; wild raspberry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these).

Only use Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide in established plantings at least one year after the bushes have been planted and exhibiting normal growth and good vigor. Only apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide to caneberries where the soil has completely settled around the bushes and there are no exposed roots, open channels or depressions in the soil that would allow the product to move into the root zone or injury may occur.

Dose Rate Chart for Caneberry Plantings

Soil Texture	Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide (fl oz product / broadcast acre)			Minimum Plant Age
Sand	Do Not Use			
Any other soil except those that contain 20% or greater gravel content	Soil percent Organic Matter Content	Rate Per Application	Max Rate Per Year	1 year*
	%	fl oz/A	fl oz/A	
	< 1	3.5 (0.045 lb ai/A)	7.0 (0.09 lb ai/A)	
	≥ 1	5.0 (0.065 lb ai/A)	10.0 (0.13 lb ai/A)	

RESTRICTIONS

Do not apply more than a total of 7.0 fl oz product/A (0.09 lb ai/A) per year on soils containing < 1 % organic matter content, or 10.0 fl oz product/A (0.13 lb ai/A) per year on soils containing ≥1 % organic matter content in a 12 month period when used in any caneberry planting.

Only apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide to soil as a dormant application in late fall through early spring before bud swell.

Do not apply more than one application of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide per cropping season per year in California.

When making more than one application per year, allow a minimum of 90 days between applications.

Apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide as a directed application to the soil beneath the canes.

Do not use in Caneberry 13-07A grown on sand.

Do not use on soils with 20% or more gravel content.

Do not allow spray to contact green stems, foliage, flowers, or berries or unacceptable injury may occur.

***Only use** Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide in established plantings at least three years after the bushes have been planted and exhibiting normal growth and good vigor in California.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON BLUEBERRY (LOWBUSH)

Only use Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide in established plantings at least one year after the bushes have been planted and exhibiting normal growth and good vigor. Only apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide to lowbush blueberries and low growing berries where the soil has completely settled around the bushes and there are no exposed roots, open channels or depressions in the soil that would allow the product to move into the root zone or injury may occur.

Dose Rate Chart for Blueberry (Lowbush)

Soil Texture	Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide (fl oz product / broadcast acre per year) ¹		Minimum Plant Age
Sand	Do Not Use		
Any other soil except those that contain 20% or greater gravel content	Soil percent Organic Matter Content	Rate Per Application	1 year
	%	fl oz/A	
	< 1	3.5 to 5.0 (0.045 to 0.065 lb ai/A)	
	≥ 1	5.0 to 6.5 (0.065 to 0.085 lb ai/A)	

RESTRICTIONS

Do not apply more than a total of 3.5 to 5.0 fl oz product/A (0.045 to 0.065 lb ai/A) on soils containing < 1 % organic matter content, or 5.0 to 6.5 fl oz product/A (0.065 to 0.085 lb ai/A) per year on soils containing ≥ 1 % organic matter content in a 12 month period when used in any lowbush blueberry or low growing berry planting.

Do not use in lowbush blueberries grown on sand.

Do not use on soils with 20% or more gravel content.

¹**Make one broadcast application of** Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide when blueberries are dormant in late fall through early spring before bud swell.

Only apply following harvest and pruning in late fall or during the sprout year in early spring when the soil is frost-free and plants are pruned but prior to the onset of bud swell and vegetative growth and shoot emergence.

Do not apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide within 90 days of harvest.

Do not apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide after the onset of vegetative growth (emerging shoots, or bud swell) in the spring or unacceptable crop injury may occur.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN CITRUS GROVES

Only apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide in citrus groves where the soil has completely settled around citrus trees and there are no open channels or depressions in the soil that would allow the product to move into the root zone through open channels.

Citrus Crops: Crop group 10 including Australian desert lime; Australian finger-lime; Australian round lime; Brown River finger lime; calamondin; citron; citrus hybrids; clementine; grapefruit; Japanese summer grapefruit; kumquat; lemon; lime; Mediterranean mandarin; mount white lime; New Guinea wild lime; orange, sour; orange, sweet; pummelo; Russell River lime; satsuma mandarin; sweet lime; tachibana orange; Tahiti lime; tangelo; tangerine (mandarin); tangor; trifoliate orange; uni fruit; cultivars, varieties, and or hybrids of these

Dose Rate Chart for Citrus Groves

Soil Texture	Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide (fl oz product / broadcast acre)
Any soil except those that contain 20% or greater gravel content	5.0 to 6.5 fl oz/A (0.065 to 0.085 lb ai/A)

Do not apply more than 10.3 fl oz product/A (0.134 lb ai/A) per year or in a 12 month period.

When making more than one application per year, allow a minimum of 90 days between applications.

Use in Established Groves:

Only apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide in groves where the trees have been established for a minimum of one year after transplanting.

Use in Recently Planted Citrus Groves:

Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide may be used in groves planted a minimum of one month provided the following condition exists:

- 1) The transplanted trees were potted plants (such as citripots) and not bare-rooted.
- 2) The trunks are protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.
- 3) The trees are actively growing and exhibiting good health and vigor.

Avoid direct or indirect spray contact with crop foliage, green bark, roots, or fruit as it may cause localized crop injury or death. Only the trunks of trees transplanted more than one year may be sprayed with Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide if the trunk is callused, mature brown bark. Contact of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide with tissues other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage or plant death.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON COFFEE

Only use Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide in established plantings at least one year after the shrubs have been planted and exhibiting normal growth and good vigor. Only apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide to coffee shrubs where the soil has completely settled around the shrubs and there are no open channels or depressions in the soil that would allow the product to move into the root zone or injury may occur.

Dose Rate Chart for Coffee

Soil Texture	Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide (fl oz product / broadcast acre)			
	Soil percent Organic Matter Content	Maximum Rate of First Application	Maximum Rate of Second Application	Max Rate Per Year
Any soil except those that contain 20% or greater gravel content	%	fl oz/A	fl oz/A	fl oz/A
	< 1	3.5 (0.045 lb ai/A)	3.5 (0.045 lb ai/A)	7.0 (0.091 lb ai/A)
	1 to 3	5.0 (0.065 lb ai/A)		8.5 (0.11 lb ai/A)
	> 3	6.8 (0.089 lb ai/A)		10.3 (0.134 lb ai/A)

RESTRICTIONS

Do not apply more than the amount of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide specified per application and per year or in a 12 month period on this label based on soil texture, percent organic matter content, application site, and crop. When making more than one application per year, allow a minimum of 90 days between applications.

Do not use on soils with 20% or more gravel content.

Do not apply more than 10.3 fl oz product/A (0.134 lb ai/A) per year or in a 12 month period when used in Coffee.

Do not use in coffee grown on sand.

PRECAUTION

Do not allow spray to contact green stems, foliage, flowers, or beans or unacceptable injury may occur.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FRUIT, SMALL, VINE CLIMBING, EXCEPT FUZZY KIWIFRUIT SUBGROUP 13-07F (Amur river grape; gooseberry; grape; kiwifruit, hardy; maypop; schisandra berry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these).

Only use Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide in established vineyards at least three years after the vines have been planted and exhibiting normal growth and good vigor. Ensure that the grapes have 6 inches of soil barrier between the soil surface and the major portion of the root system prior to using Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide or injury may occur.

Dose Rate Chart for Grape Vineyards and other 13-07F Crops

Soil Texture	Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide (fl oz product / broadcast acre)			Minimum Vine Age
Sand	Do Not Use			
Any other soil except those that contain 20% or greater gravel content	Soil percent Organic Matter Content	Rate Per Application	Max Rate Per Year	3 years
	%	fl oz/A	fl oz/A	
	<1	3.5 to 5.0 (0.045 to 0.065 lb ai/A)	5.0 (0.065 lb ai/A)	
	≥1	3.5 to 5.0 (0.045 to 0.065 lb ai/A)	5.0 (0.065 lb ai/A)	

RESTRICTIONS

Do not apply more than the amount of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide specified per application and per year or in a 12 month period on this label based on soil texture, percent organic matter content, application site, and crop.

Do not use in grapes grown in Florida or Georgia.

Do not use in grapes and other 13-07F crops grown in sand.

Do not use on soils with 20% or more gravel content.

Do not apply more than a total of 5.0 fl oz product/A (0.065 lbs ai/A) per year or in a 12 month period when used in grape vineyards and other 13-07F crops.

When making more than one application per year, allow a minimum of 90 days between applications.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON HOPS

Only use Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide in established plantings at least one year after the vines have been planted and exhibiting normal growth and good vigor. Only apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide to hops vines where the soil has completely settled around the vines and there are no exposed roots, open channels or depressions in the soil that would allow the product to move into the root zone or injury may occur.

Dose Rate Chart for Hops

Soil Texture	Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide (fl oz product / broadcast acre)				Minimum Plant Age
Sand	Do Not Use				
Any other soil except those that contain 20% or greater gravel content	Soil percent Organic Matter Content	Rate Per Application	Max Rate Per Year		1 year
	%	fl oz/A	fl oz/A		
	< 1	3.5 (0.045 lb ai/A)	7.0 (0.09 lb ai/A)		
	≥ 1	5.0 (0.065 lb ai/A)	10.0 (0.13 lb ai/A)		

RESTRICTIONS

Do not apply more than a total of 7.0 fl oz product/A (0.09 lb ai/A) per year on soils containing < 1 % organic matter content, or 10.0 fl oz product/A (0.13 lb ai/A) per year on soils containing ≥1 % organic matter content in a 12 month period when used in any hops planting.

Do not apply more than two applications of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide per year.

Application timings can be made as an early spring dormant application and/or as a fall dormant application after vine harvest. The early spring dormant timing can be made on hop shoots that are in the bud stage up to 2" in height.

Apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide as a minimum 2-foot band to each side of the hop row.

Do not use in hops grown on sand.

Do not use on soils with 20% or more gravel content.

PRECAUTION

Do not allow spray to contact green stems, foliage, flowers, or cones or unacceptable injury may occur.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN POME FRUIT CROP GROUP 11-10 (apple; azarole; crabapple; loquat; mayhaw; medlar; pear; pear, Asian; quince; quince, Chinese; quince, Japanese; tejocote; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these); **STONE FRUIT, CROP GROUP 12-12**, (Apricot; apricot, Japanese; capulin; cherry, black; cherry, Nanking; cherry, sweet; cherry, tart; Jujube, Chinese; nectarine; peach; plum; plum, American; plum, beach; plum, Canada; plum, cherry; plum, Chickasaw; plum, Damson; plum, Japanese; plum, Klamath; plum, prune; plumcot; sloe; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these); **TREE NUTS, CROP GROUP 14-12** (African nut-tree; almond; beechnut; Brazil nut; Brazilian pine; bunya; bur oak; butternut; Cajou nut; candlenut; cashew; chestnut; chinquapin; coconut; coquito nut; dika nut; ginkgo; Guiana chestnut; hazelnut (filbert); heartnut; hickory nut; Japanese horse-chestnut; macadamia nut; mongongo nut; monkey-pot; monkey puzzle nut; Okari nut; Pachira nut; peach palm nut; pecan; pequi; Pili nut; pine nut; pistachio; Sapucaia nut; tropical almond; walnut, black; walnut, English; yellowhorn; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these).

For use in pome and stone fruit, pecan, only use Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide in orchards where the trees have been established at least three years and exhibiting normal growth and good vigor.

For use in tree nuts, except pecan, only use Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide in orchards where the trees have been established at least one year and exhibiting normal growth and good vigor.

If cracks in the soil or depressions from transplanting are present, fill them in prior to applying Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide.

Pome Fruit Crop Group 11-10 including: apple; azarole; crabapple; loquat; mayhaw; medlar; pear; pear, Asian; quince; quince, Chinese; quince, Japanese; tejocote; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

Stone Fruit Crop Group 12-12 including: Apricot; apricot, Japanese; capulin; cherry, black; cherry, Nanking; cherry, sweet; cherry, tart; Jujube, Chinese; nectarine; peach; plum; plum, American; plum, beach; plum, Canada; plum, cherry; plum, Chickasaw; plum, Damson; plum, Japanese; plum, Klamath; plum, prune; plumcot; sloe; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

Tree Nuts Crop Group 14-12 including: African nut-tree; almond; beechnut; Brazil nut; Brazilian pine; bunya; bur oak; butternut; Cajou nut; candlenut; cashew; chestnut; chinquapin; coconut; coquito nut; dika nut; ginkgo; Guiana chestnut; hazelnut (filbert); heartnut; hickory nut; Japanese horse-chestnut; macadamia nut; mongongo nut; monkey-pot; monkey puzzle nut; Okari nut; Pachira nut; peach palm nut; pecan; pequi; Pili nut; pine nut; pistachio; Sapucaia nut; tropical almond; walnut, black; walnut, English; yellowhorn; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

Dose Rate Chart for Pome Fruit, Stone Fruit, and Tree Nuts

Soil Texture	Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide (fl oz product / broadcast acre)			
	Soil percent Organic Matter Content	Rate Per Application	Max Rate Per Year	Minimum Days Between Applications
Any soil except those that contain 20% or greater gravel content	%	fl oz/A	fl oz/A	Days
	<1	3.5 to 6.5 (0.045 to 0.085 lb ai/A)	6.0 to 10.3 (0.078 to 0.134 lb ai/A)	
	1 to 3	3.5 to 6.5 (0.045 to 0.085 lb ai/A)	8.0 to 10.3 (0.104 to 0.134 lb ai/A)	90
	> 3	3.5 to 6.5 (0.045 to 0.085 lb ai/A)	10.3 (0.134 lb ai/A)	

RESTRICTIONS

Do not apply more than the amount of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide specified per application and per year or in a 12 month period on this label based on soil texture, percent organic matter content, application site, and crop.

When making more than one application per year, allow a minimum of 90 days between applications.

Do not use on soils with 20% or more gravel content.

Do not apply when nuts intended for harvest are on the ground or illegal residues may result.

Do not apply more than a total of 10.3 fl oz of product (0.134 lb ai/A) per year or in a 12 month period when used in Pome Fruit, Stone Fruit, and Tree Nuts.

In the California counties of Kern, Inyo, Tulare, Kings, Fresno, and Madera Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide can only be applied beginning after harvest up to initiation of pink bud stage in almonds, and up to beginning emergence of green leaf tissue in pistachios, walnuts, and pecans.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL, EDIBLE PEEL, CROPGROUP 23 (Acai; acerola; achachairu; African plum; agritos; almondetta; ambarella; apak palm; appleberry; araza; arbutus berry; babaco; bacaba palm; bacaba-de-leque; bayberry, red; bignay; bilimbi; borojo; breadnut; cabeluda; cajou, fruit; cambuca; carandas-plum; carob; cashew apple; Ceylon iron wood; Ceylon olive; cherry-of-the-Rio-Grande; Chinese olive, black; Chinese olive, white; chirauli-nut; ciruela verde; cocoplum; date; Davidson's plum; desert-date; doum palm coconut; false sandalwood; feijoa; fig; fragrant manjack; gooseberry, Abyssinian; gooseberry, Ceylon; gooseberry, Indian; gooseberry, otaheite; governor's plum; grumichama; guabiroba; guava; guava berry; guava, Brazilian; guava, cattley; guava, Costa Rican; guava, para; guava, purple strawberry; guava, strawberry; guava, yellow strawberry; guayabillo; illawarra plum; imbe; imbu; Indian-plum; jaboticaba; Jamaica-cherry; jambolan; jelly palm; jujube, Indian; kaffir-plum; kakadu plum; kapundung; karanda; kwai muk; lemon aspen; mangaba; Marian plum; mombin, Malayan; mombin, purple; mombin, yellow; monkeyfruit; monos plum; mountain cherry; nance; natal plum; noni; olive; papaya, mountain; pataua; peach palm, fruit; persimmon, black; persimmon, Japanese; pitomba; plum-of-Martinique; pomerac; rambai; rose apple; rukam; rumberry; sea grape; sentul; sete-capotes; silver aspen; starfruit; Surinam cherry; tamarind; uvalha; water apple; water pear; water berry; wax jambu; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities) AND TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL, INEDIBLE PEEL, CROP GROUP 24 (Abiu; aisen; akee apple; atemoya; avocado; avocado, Guatemalan; avocado, Mexican; avocado, West Indian; bacury; bael fruit; banana; banana, dwarf; binjai; biriba; breadfruit; Burmese grape; canistel; cat's-eyes; champedak; cherimoya; cupuacu; custard apple; dragon fruit; durian; elephant-apple; etambe; granadilla; granadilla, giant; ilama; inga; jackfruit; jatoba; karuka; kei apple; langsung; lanjut; longan; lucuma; lychee; mabolo; madras-thorn; mammy-apple; manduro; mango; mango, horse; mango, Saipan; mangosteen; marang; marmaladebox; matisia; mesquite; mongongo, fruit; monkey-bread-tree; monstera; nicobar-breadfruit; paho; pandanus; papaya; passionflower, winged-stem; passionfruit; passionfruit, banana; passionfruit, purple; passionfruit, yellow; pawpaw, common; pawpaw, small-flower; pelipisan; pequi; pequia; persimmon, American; pineapple; pitahaya; pitaya; pitaya, amarillo; pitaya, roja; pitaya, yellow; plantain; pomegranate; poshte; prickly pear, fruit; prickly pear, Texas, fruit; pulasan; quandong; rambutan; saguaro; sapodilla; sapote, black; sapote, green; sapote, mamey; sapote, white; sataw; satinleaf; screw-pine; Sierra Leone-tamarind; soncoya; soursop; Spanish lime; star apple; sugar apple; sun sapote; tamarind-of-the-Indies; velvet tamarind; wampi; white star apple; wild loquat; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities).

For use in all crops in the Crop Group 23: Tropical and subtropical, edible peel and Crop Group 24; Tropical and subtropical, inedible peel. Only use Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide in orchards where the trees have been established at least three years and exhibiting normal growth and good vigor.

If cracks in the soil or depressions from transplanting are present, fill them in prior to applying Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide.

Tropical and Subtropical Fruit, Edible Peel, Crop Group 23 including: Acai; acerola; achachairu; African plum; agritos; almondetta; ambarella; apak palm; appleberry; araza; arbutus berry; babaco; bacaba palm; bacaba-de-leque; bayberry, red; bignay; bilimbi; borojo; breadnut; cabeluda; cajou, fruit; cambuca; carandas-plum; carob; cashew apple; Ceylon iron wood; Ceylon olive; cherry-of-the-Rio-Grande; Chinese olive, black; Chinese olive, white; chirauli-nut; ciruela verde; cocoplum; date; Davidson's plum; desert-date; doum palm coconut; false sandalwood; feijoa; fig; fragrant manjack; gooseberry, Abyssinian; gooseberry, Ceylon; gooseberry, Indian; gooseberry, otaheite; governor's plum; grumichama; guabiroba; guava; guava berry; guava, Brazilian; guava, cattley; guava, Costa Rican; guava, para; guava, purple strawberry; guava, strawberry; guava, yellow strawberry; guayabillo; illawarra plum; imbe; imbu; Indian-plum; jaboticaba; Jamaica-cherry; jambolan; jelly palm; jujube, Indian; kaffir-plum; kakadu plum; kapundung; karanda; kwai muk; lemon aspen;

mangaba; Marian plum; mombin, Malayan; mombin, purple; mombin, yellow; monkeyfruit; monos plum; mountain cherry; nance; natal plum; noni; olive; papaya, mountain; pataua; peach palm, fruit; persimmon, black; persimmon, Japanese; pitomba; plum-of-Martinique; pomerac; rambai; rose apple; rukam; rumberry; sea grape; sentul; sete-capotes; silver aspen; starfruit; Surinam cherry;

tamarind; uvalha; water apple; water pear; water berry; wax jambu; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities

Tropical and Subtropical Fruit, Inedible Peel, Crop Group 24 including: Abiu; aisen; akee apple; atemoya; avocado; avocado, Guatemalan; avocado, Mexican; avocado, West Indian; bacury; bael fruit; banana; banana, dwarf; binjai; biriba; breadfruit; Burmese grape; canistel; cat's-eyes; champedak; cherimoya; cupuacu; custard apple; dragon fruit; durian; elephant-apple; etambe; granadilla; granadilla, giant; ilama; inga; jackfruit; jatoba; karuka; kei apple; langsung; lanjut; longan; lucuma; lychee; mabolo; madras-thorn; mammy-apple; manduro; mango; mango, horse; mango, Saipan; mangosteen; marang; marmaladebox; matisia; mesquite; mongongo, fruit; monkey-bread-tree; monstera; nicobar-breadfruit; paho; pandanus; papaya; passionflower, winged-stem; passionfruit; passionfruit, banana; passionfruit, purple; passionfruit, yellow; pawpaw, common; pawpaw, small-flower; pelipisan; pequi; pequia; persimmon, American; pineapple; pitahaya; pitaya; pitaya, amarillo; pitaya, roja; pitaya, yellow; plantain; pomegranate; poshte; prickly pear, fruit; prickly pear, Texas, fruit; pulasan; quandong; rambutan; saguaro; sapodilla; sapote, black; sapote, green; sapote, mamey; sapote, white; sataw; satinleaf; screw-pine; Sierra Leone-tamarind; soncoya; soursop; Spanish lime; star apple; sugar apple; sun sapote; tamarind-of-the-Indies; velvet tamarind; wampi; white star apple; wild loquat; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities

Dose Rate Chart for Crops in Crop Group 23 Tropical and subtropical, edible peel and Crop Group 24; Tropical and subtropical, inedible peel.

Soil Texture	Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide (fl oz product / broadcast acre)			
Any soil except those that contain 20% or greater gravel content	Soil percent Organic Matter Content	Rate Per Application	Max Rate Per Year	Minimum Days Between Applications
	%	fl oz/A	fl oz/A	Days
	<1	3.5 (0.045 lb ai/A)	7.0 (0.091 lb ai/A)	90
	1 to 3	3.5 to 5.0 (0.045 to 0.065 lb ai/A)	8.5 (0.11 lb ai/A)	
	> 3	5.0 to 6.5 (0.065 to 0.085 lb ai/A)	10.3 (0.134 lb ai/A)	

RESTRICTIONS

Do not apply more than the amount of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide specified per application and per year or in a 12 month period on this label based on soil texture, percent organic matter content, application site, and crop.

When making more than one application per year, allow a minimum of 90 days between applications.

Do not use on soils with 20% or more gravel content.

Do not apply more than a total of 10.3 fl oz of product (0.134 lb ai/A) per year or in a 12 month period when used in Crop Group 23 Tropical and subtropical, edible peel and Crop Group 24; Tropical and subtropical, inedible peel.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR REPLANTED LABELED CROPS IN ESTABLISHED BLUEBERRY (HIGHBUSH) AND OTHER BUSHBERRY SUBGROUP CROPS IN 13-07B EXCEPT BLUEBERRY (LOWBUSH); CANEBERRY AND OTHER CANEBERRY SUBGROUP CROPS IN 13-07 A; COFFEE; FRUIT, SMALL, VINE CLIMBING, EXCEPT FUZZY KIWIFRUIT SUBGROUP 13-07F; HOPS; POME FRUIT CROP GROUP 11-10; STONE FRUIT CROP GROUP 12-12; TREE NUTS CROP GROUP 14-12; TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL, EDIBLE PEEL, CROP GROUP 23; AND TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL, INEDIBLE PEEL, CROP GROUP 24

Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide may be used in established orchards/groves/vineyards around new trees or vines (resets/replants) anytime following planting provided the following conditions exist:

1. The soil is completely settled around established and newly planted trees/vines and there are not open channels or depressions in the soil that would allow the product to move into the root zone through open channels.
2. The trunks are protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.
3. The trees/vines are exhibiting good health and vigor.
4. Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide can be applied to resets/replants contained within 3 year old and older established grapes, pome and stone fruit, pecan and olive.

Blueberry (highbush) and other bushberry subgroup crops in 13-07B: Aronia berry; blueberry, highbush; buffalo currant; Chilean guava; cranberry, highbush; currant, black; currant, red; elderberry; European barberry; gooseberry; honeysuckle, edible; huckleberry; jostaberry; Juneberry (Saskatoon berry); lingonberry; native currant; salal; sea buckthorn; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these including rabbiteye blueberries, except blueberry (lowbush).

Caneberry and other caneberry subgroup crops in 13-07A: Blackberry; loganberry; raspberry, black and red; wild raspberry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Coffee

Fruit, Small, Vine Climbing, Except Fuzzy Kiwifruit Subgroup 13-07F including: Amur river grape; gooseberry; grape; kiwifruit, hardy; maypop; schisandra berry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Hops

Pome Fruit Crop Group 11-10 including: apple; azarole; crabapple; loquat; mayhaw; medlar; pear; pear, Asian; quince; quince, Chinese; quince, Japanese; tejocote; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Stone Fruit Crop Group 12-12 including: Apricot; apricot, Japanese; capulin; cherry, black; cherry, Nanking; cherry, sweet; cherry, tart; Jujube, Chinese; nectarine; peach; plum; plum, American; plum, beach; plum, Canada; plum, cherry; plum, Chickasaw; plum, Damson; plum, Japanese; plum, Klamath; plum, prune; plumcot; sloe; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Tropical and Subtropical Fruit, Edible Peel Crop Group 23 including: Acai; acerola; achachairu; African plum; agritos; almondetta; ambarella; apak palm; appleberry; araza; arbutus berry; babaco; bacaba palm; bacaba-de-leque; bayberry, red; bignay; bilimbi; borojo; breadnut; cabeluda; cajou, fruit; cambuca; carandas-plum; carob; cashew apple; Ceylon iron wood; Ceylon olive; cherry-of-the-Rio-Grande; Chinese olive, black; Chinese olive, white; chirauli-nut; ciruela verde; cocoplum; date; Davidson's plum; desert-date; doum palm coconut; false sandalwood; feijoa; fig; fragrant manjack; gooseberry, Abyssinian; gooseberry, Ceylon; gooseberry, Indian; gooseberry, otaheite; governor's plum; grumichama; guabiroba; guava; guava berry; guava, Brazilian; guava, cattley; guava, Costa Rican; guava, para; guava, purple strawberry; guava, strawberry; guava, yellow strawberry; guayabillo; illawarra plum; imbe; imbu; Indian-plum; jaboticaba; Jamaica-cherry; jambolan; jelly palm; jujube, Indian; kaffir-plum; kakadu plum; kapundung; karanda; kwai muk; lemon aspen; mangaba; Marian plum; mombin, Malayan; mombin, purple; mombin, yellow; monkeyfruit; monos plum; mountain cherry; nance; natal plum; noni; olive; papaya, mountain; pataua; peach palm, fruit; persimmon, black; persimmon, Japanese; pitomba; plum- of-Martinique; pomerac; rambai; rose apple; rukam; rumberry; sea grape; sentul; sete-capotes; silver aspen; starfruit; Surinam cherry; tamarind; uvalha; water apple; water pear; water berry; wax jambu; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities.

Tropical and Subtropical Fruit, Inedible Peel Crop Group 24 including: Abiu; aisen; akee apple; atemoya; avocado; avocado, Guatemalan; avocado, Mexican; avocado, West Indian; bacury; bael fruit; banana; banana, dwarf; binjai; biriba; breadfruit; Burmese grape; canistel; cat's-eyes; champedak; cherimoya; cupuacu; custard apple; dragon fruit; durian; elephant-apple; etambe; granadilla; granadilla, giant; ilama; inga; jackfruit; jatoba; karuka; kei apple; langsat; lanjut; longan; lucuma; lychee; mabolo; madras-thorn; mammy-apple; manduro; mango; mango, horse; mango, Saipan; mangosteen; marang; marmaladebox; matisia; mesquite; mongongo, fruit; monkey-bread-tree; monstera; nicobar-breadfruit; paho; pandanus; papaya; passionflower, winged-stem; passionfruit; passionfruit, banana; passionfruit, purple; passionfruit, yellow; pawpaw, common; pawpaw, small-flower; pelipisan; pequi; pequia; persimmon, American; pineapple; pitahaya; pitaya; pitaya, amarillo; pitaya, roja; pitaya, yellow; plantain; pomegranate; poshte; prickly pear, fruit; prickly pear, Texas, fruit; pulasan; quandong; rambutan; saguaro; sapodilla; sapote, black; sapote, green; sapote, mamey; sapote, white; satava;

satinleaf; screw-pine; Sierra Leone-tamarind; soncoya; soursop; Spanish lime; star apple; sugar apple; sun sapote; tamarind-of-the-Indies; velvet tamarind; wampi; white star apple; wild loquat; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities.

Tree Nuts: Crop Group 14-12 including: African nut-tree; almond; beechnut; Brazil nut; Brazilian pine; bunya; bur oak; butternut; Cajou nut; candlenut; cashew; chestnut; chinquapin; coconut; coquito nut; dika nut; ginkgo; Guiana chestnut; hazelnut (filbert); heartnut; hickory nut; Japanese horse-chestnut; macadamia nut; mongongo nut; monkey-pot; monkey puzzle nut; Okari nut; Pachira nut; peach palm nut; pecan; pequi; Pili nut; pine nut; pistachio; Sapucaia nut; tropical almond; walnut, black; walnut, English; yellowhorn; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Spot spraying is not allowed. Application is made with broadcast equipment delivering a uniform spray pattern.

Avoid direct or indirect spray contact with crop foliage, green bark, roots, or fruit as it may cause localized crop injury or death. Non-protected trunks of reset/replant trees/vines in an established orchard/vineyard planted more than one year may be sprayed with Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide if the trunk is callused, mature brown bark. Contact of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide with tissues other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage or plant death. If cracks in the soil or depressions are present after planting, fill them in prior to applying Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide.

An established tree nut orchard, except Pecan, is defined as the majority of trees in the orchard established a minimum of one year. Established Pome and Stone Fruit, Pecan, Tropical and subtropical, edible peel and Tropical and subtropical, inedible peel orchards and grape vineyards are defined as the majority of trees/vines in the orchard/grove/vineyard established a minimum of three years.

Labeled crops may be planted anytime following an application of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide if the treated soil is removed from the transplant hole and soil that has not received any application of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide within the last 12 months is used around the roots of the new transplant.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FARMSTEAD AREAS

Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide will provide preemergence weed control around farmstead building foundations, non-paved farm roads and driveways, farm equipment lots, ungrazed fences, and shelter belts (windbreaks) around cropland when applied according to the directions found on this label.

Refer to the APPLICATION INFORMATION section of this label for application instructions and a list of the weeds that Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide will control. Apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide in a uniform broadcast spray as described in the APPLICATION INFORMATION section of this label. Apply as a directed spray when using under and around desired trees or shrubs such as in a shelterbelt once they are well established and the soil has finished settling. Apply 5.0 fl oz/A for coarse and medium textured soil or 5 to 6.5 fl oz/A for fine textured soil in a minimum spray volume of 10 gallons per acre in a single application. Do not exceed 6.8 fl oz/A of this product (0.088 lb ai/acre) per year or in a 12 month period for any site. For small sprayers mix 0.1 fl oz per gallon water to be applied to 1,000 square feet. Avoid direct or indirect spray contact with foliage, green bark, and roots of desired plants as it may cause plant injury or death.

Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide will not control weeds that are already emerged. For postemergence control of weeds, refer to the Tank Mix Instructions section of this label and follow the Mixing Instructions provided. Only use products that are also registered for the specific use where the application of the mixture is intended. When tank mixing products with different restrictions, follow the directions of the most restricted label.

Do not use Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide in farmstead areas on Long Island, NY.

ORNAMENTALS, CHRISTMAS TREES, AND CONIFER PLANTATIONS

Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide may be applied for pre-emergent weed control in landscape ornamentals, hedgerows, production ornamentals in outdoor nurseries, shade houses, hoop houses, Christmas trees, and conifer plantations. Apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide as a directed spray, prior to weed seed germination to the soil surface around dormant or actively growing ornamentals/ Christmas trees/conifer plantations as listed in the table below. Apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide to established ornamentals/Christmas trees/conifer plantations. If the grower is uncertain about ornamental/ Christmas trees/conifer plantations establishment after transplanting, wait 2 months before applying Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide.

USE RESTRICTIONS FOR INDAZIFLAM 200SC HERBICIDE ON LANDSCAPE AND PRODUCTION ORNAMENTALS, CHRISTMAS TREES, AND CONIFERS

- Do not exceed the maximum single application rates specified under each Ornamental use.
- Do not exceed a total of 6.8 fl oz (0.088 lb ai/acre) of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide per acre in a 12 month period.
- Do not allow spray to contact foliage. Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide may cause localized injury to the foliage, especially young leaf tissue. If the spray should contact the foliage, remove affected foliage or wash off immediately.
- Do not use Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide around bedding plants (annuals and herbaceous plants not specified, or not listed as tolerant on this label) or in areas where bedding plants may be planted or seeded for a minimum of one year after application of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide to a landscape bed.
- Do not use Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide around bearing fruit and nut trees.
- Do not use Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide around non-bearing fruit trees unless they are at least 1 year old (citrus) and 3 years old (all others). Non-bearing trees are defined as trees that will not bear fruit until at least 1 year after treatment.
- Do not use Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide within the drip line of bearing fruit and nut trees.
- Do not mix Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide into the soil. Cultivating or disturbing the soil surface after application may reduce weed control activity.
- If transplanting mature plants listed as tolerant on this label into soil treated with Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide within the preceding 12 months, discard existing soil from the planting hole and add new soil around roots to minimize effects on plant establishment.
- Do not use Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide on ornamentals being grown in a greenhouse.
- Do not use Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide on nursery seedbeds, rooted cuttings or young plants in liners.
- Do not apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide to ornamentals growing in containers except pot-in-pot ornamentals.
- Do not apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide to ornamental bulbs in production fields.
- Do not apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide to ornamental bulbs in landscapes, commercial fields, or residential sites after they have emerged.
- Do not apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide to herbaceous perennials (e.g. hosta) after they have emerged.
- Do not apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide over-the-top of ornamentals/ Christmas trees/conifer plantations.
- Do not apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide to budded grafts or graft unions as this could cause plant injury or death.
- Do not apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide by air.

USE PRECAUTION FOR INDAZIFLAM 200SC HERBICIDE ON LANDSCAPE AND PRODUCTION ORNAMENTALS, CHRISTMAS TREES, AND CONIFERS

- Avoid applying Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide to heavily mulched landscape beds, as reduced weed control may occur. For best results remove existing mulch and replace mulch after an application of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide.

USE OF INDAZIFLAM 200SC HERBICIDE ON ORNAMENTALS/ CHRISTMAS TREES/CONIFER PLANTATIONS IN COARSE AND SANDY SOILS

Soil conditions can affect the tolerance of ornamentals/ Christmas trees/conifer plantations to Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide. Excessively coarse or sandy soils may allow for downward movement of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide into the root zone and cause significant root damage and phytotoxicity. Coarse soils, for example, may include significant quantities of sand, gravel, decomposed granite, and ground cinders. Prior to application of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide on these soils, confirm soil texture with a soil test. Ornamentals/ Christmas trees/conifer plantations grown in soil exceeding 80% sand or 20% gravel may be at risk. If Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide is to be applied in these soils, evaluate tolerance of a few plants of each ornamental/ Christmas trees/conifer plantations in Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide treated soil for 2 to 3 months prior to a large scale application.

SYMPTOMS OF INDAZIFLAM 200SC HERBICIDE INJURY ON ORNAMENTALS

Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide may injure sensitive ornamentals by damaging roots or leaves. Plant foliage damaged by root absorption will appear stunted, deformed, and may not recover. If Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide is allowed to contact leaves, leaf symptoms including leaf spot, leaf discoloration, and leaf curl may appear. Symptoms appear within several days after application. Leaves formed after appearance of symptoms may recover.

Users must assess the severity of any symptoms on cultivars not listed on this label, before proceeding with large-scale applications of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide. The user assumes all responsibility for damage on cultivars not listed on this label.

LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTAL USES

Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide may be used in residential, commercial, as well as federal, state and local plantings of ornamentals and hedgerows for pre-emergent weed control. Apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide as a directed spray only to established (rooted) plants and not to newly rooted cuttings or seedlings. To avoid root damage, apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide around transplants when the soil has firmly settled around the root area. Irrigation or rainfall will help to settle the soil and seal surface cracks. Make applications prior to mulching for best weed control. If Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide should contact foliage, wash off immediately to avoid damage. Herbaceous annuals and perennials are sensitive to Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide. Applications of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide may only be made to ornamentals listed on this label.

AMOUNT TO USE: Apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide as a broadcast, directed spray at 2.2 to 4.4 fl oz/acre around ornamentals.

To activate Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide for maximum herbicidal benefit, irrigate the area treated with Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide to move the herbicide into the soil within several days after application. With dry soil, use a minimum of 0.25 inches of irrigation water, and with soil at or greater than field capacity; reduce the amount of irrigation water. In either case, do not create conditions that cause visible run-off of irrigation water. Adequate rainfall following an application will negate the need for irrigation.

A subsequent application of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide can be made within 90 days after the initial application to extend weed control provided that the maximum allowed rate does not exceed 6.8 fl oz (0.088 lb ai/acre) of this product per acre in a (0.088 lb ai/acre) 12 month period.

COMBINATIONS OF INDAZIFLAM 200SC HERBICIDE WITH NON-SELECTIVE HERBICIDES AROUND ORNAMENTALS

Remove existing weed growth before application of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide or use a post-emergence herbicide labeled for control. Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide may be used in combination with a non-selective herbicide. Avoid contact of spray containing a non-selective herbicide with foliage, stems, green bark, or bare roots of turf grasses, trees, shrubs, or other desirable vegetation, since severe damage may result. If spraying areas adjacent to desirable plants with a non-selective herbicide, use a shield while spraying to help prevent spray from contacting foliage of desirable plants.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

PRODUCTION ORNAMENTAL USES

Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide provides up to 8 months of weed control with a single application. The exact length of control depends on many environmental factors as well as the weeds to be controlled and the weed pressure. Apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide as a directed spray to the soil surface only to established (rooted) plants in the soil or in pots and not to newly rooted cuttings/or seedling beds in production nurseries. Do not apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide to newly rooted cuttings/or seedling beds. To avoid root damage, apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide around transplants when the plant is well established and the soil has firmly settled around the root area. Irrigation or rainfall will help to settle the soil and seal surface cracks. Apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide around dormant plants. If applied after dormancy, care should be taken not to contact expanding buds or new leaves. Applications of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide may only be made to ornamentals listed on this label. Apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide to soil free of weeds, debris, and soil clods for optimum efficacy. Herbicidal efficacy may be reduced if soil is disturbed after application.

Application of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide to deciduous foliage or green bark may result in unacceptable injury. Apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide to established ornamentals. If the grower is uncertain about ornamental establishment after transplanting, wait 2 months before applying Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide.

AMOUNT TO USE: Apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide as a broadcast, directed spray at 2.8 to 6.8 fl oz (0.088 lb ai/acre) of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide per acre (0.06 to 0.13 fl oz per 1,000 sq ft) around ornamentals in 20 to 100 gallons of water per acre (0.5 to 2.3 gallons of water per 1,000 sqft).

To activate Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide for maximum herbicidal benefit, irrigate the area treated with Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide to move the herbicide into the soil within 21 days after application. With dry soil, use a minimum of 0.125 to 0.25 inches of irrigation water.

With soil at or greater than field capacity, reduce the amount of irrigation water. In either case, do not create conditions that cause visible run-off of irrigation water. Adequate rainfall following an application will negate the need for irrigation.

A subsequent application of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide can be made within 90 days after the initial application provided that the maximum allowed rate does not exceed 6.8 fl oz (0.088 lb ai/acre) Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide (0.088 lb ai/acre) per acre in a 12-month period.

Do not apply Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide to plant types not listed as tolerant on this label. Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide may be applied to cultivars of listed tolerant plants that are not listed on this label. Prior to large-scale applications, treat a small number of such plants at the desired use rate. Treated plants should then be evaluated 1 to 2 months after application for possible injury and acceptable tolerance.

IMPORTANT: Direct application of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide to the soil surface and away from plant foliage and bark. Avoid direct spray contact on plant surfaces, foliage, and green bark or injury may result. Application of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide after bud swell may cause injury if herbicide contacts foliage. Avoid application under environmental conditions that favor drift to non-targeted areas. Deep cultivation reduces the effectiveness of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide and should be avoided.

COMBINATIONS OF INDAZIFLAM 200SC HERBICIDE WITH NON SELECTIVE HERBICIDES AROUND ORNAMENTALS

Remove existing weed growth before application of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide or use a post-emergence herbicide labeled for control. Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide may be used in combination with a non-selective herbicide. Avoid contact of spray containing a non-selective herbicide with foliage, stems, green bark, or bare roots of turf grasses, trees, shrubs, or other desirable vegetation, since severe damage may result. If spraying areas adjacent to desirable plants with a non-selective herbicide, use a shield while spraying to help prevent spray from contacting foliage of desirable plants.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

ORNAMENTALS AND THEIR CULTIVARS TOLERANT TO INDAZIFLAM 200SC HERBICIDE

Tolerant ornamentals and their cultivars are listed in the following table. Apply as a directed spray around tolerant ornamentals. If a cultivar to be treated is not listed on this label, treat several plants of the cultivar at the single maximum desired use rate and evaluate 1 to 2 months later for possible injury and acceptable tolerance. The user assumes responsibility for application on plants not listed in this table.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultivar
Abelia	<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>	
Apple	<i>Malus sp.</i>	(non-bearing)
Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>	Haralred (non-bearing)
Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Nigra
Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Techny
Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Green Giant
Asparagus Fern	<i>Asparagus plumosus</i>	
Aspen, Quaking	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron sp.</i>	Girard's Rose
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron sp.</i>	Fashion
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron sp.</i>	VF 14
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron sp.</i>	Golden Torch
Azalea, Encore	<i>Rhododendron sp.</i>	Autumn Debutante
Bald Cypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	
Bamboo, Golden	<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>	
Barberry	<i>Berberis sp.</i>	
Birch	<i>Betula populifolia</i>	Whitespire
Birch, River	<i>Betula nigra</i>	Heritage
Birch, River	<i>Betula nigra</i>	
Black Tupelo	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Wild Fire
Bluebird	<i>Caryopteris x clandonensis</i>	Dark Knight
Boxwood	<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Green Beauty
Boxwood	<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Chicagoland Green
Boxwood	<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Baby Gem
Boxwood	<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Wintergreen

Butterfly Bush	<i>Buddleia</i>	Nanho Blue
Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Margaret Heathcliff Pink
Camellia	<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>	Cleopatra Pink
Catalpa, Southern	<i>Catalpa bignoniaceae</i>	
Cedar, Atlantic white	<i>Chamaecyparis sp.</i>	
Cedar, Eastern Red	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	
Cedar, Japanese	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Black Dragon
Cedar, Japanese	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Burkii
Cedar, Japanese	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Yoshino
Cherry, American Plum	<i>Prunus americana</i>	
Cherry, Okame	<i>Prunus x incamp</i>	
Cherry,	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	Kwanzan
Cherry, Purple Leaf Sand	<i>Prunus cistena</i>	
Cherry, Sargent	<i>Prunus sargentii</i>	Spring Wonder
Cherry, Yoshino	<i>Prunus x yedoensis</i>	Yoshino
Chokeberry	<i>Aronia sp.</i>	
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	Coral Beauty
Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Sioux
Crabapple	<i>Malus x 'Harvest Gold'</i>	
Crabapple	<i>Malus x 'Snowdrift'</i>	
Crabapple	<i>Malus coronaria</i>	
Crape Myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica x fauriei</i>	Muskogee
Crape Myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia x 'Miami'</i>	
Crape Myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica x fauriei</i>	Tuscarora
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster</i>	Coral Beauty
Cypress, false	<i>Chamaecyparis sp.</i>	Gold Mops
Cypress, Mediterranean	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	
Daphne	<i>Daphne caucasica</i>	Summer Ice
Dawn Redwood,	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	
Day-lily (before unfurling)	<i>Hemerocallis sp.</i>	Green Flutter
Day-lily (before unfurling)	<i>Hemerocallis sp.</i>	Stella d'Oro
Dogwood, Kousa	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	Kousa
Elm, American	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	
Elm, Bosque	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	
Eucalyptus, Silver Dollar Gum	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	
Euonymus,	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Compacta
Fir,	<i>Abies fraseri</i>	
Florida Pipestem	<i>Leucothoe populifolia</i>	
Forsythia	<i>Forsythia</i>	Lynwood
Forsythia	<i>Forsythia sp.</i>	Golden Bells
Fragrant tea olive	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>	
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia radicans</i>	Radicans
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Mystery
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Frostproof
Gaura	<i>Gaura lindheimeri</i>	Pink Fountain
Gold-Dust Plant	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Gold Dust
Green Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	
Green Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Georgia Gem
Hardy Kiwi	<i>Actinidia arguta</i>	Anna
Hawthorn, Thornless	<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>	Inermis
Hibiscus, Chinese	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	San Diego Red
Holly,	<i>Ilex x aquip</i>	
Holly,	<i>Ilex x attenuata</i>	East Palatka
Holly, Chinese	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Needlepoint
Holly, Foster	<i>Ilex x attenuata</i>	Fosteri
Holly, Gallberry	<i>Ilex glabra</i>	Densa
Holly, Meservae	<i>Ilex meservae</i>	Blue Princess
Holly, Nellie R. Stevens	<i>Ilex</i>	Nellie R. Stevens
Holly, American	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	
Holly,	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Jim Dandy

Holly,	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Red Sprite
Holly, Japanese	<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Sky Pencil
Honeylocust,	<i>Gleditsia tricanthos</i>	Sunburst
Honeylocust,	<i>Gleditsia tricanthos</i>	Skyline
Indian Hawthorn	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	Pink Lady
Japanese Cleyera	<i>Ternstroemia gymnanthera</i>	
Japanese Mock-orange	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Variegata
Jasmine, Asiatic/Yellow Star	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>	
Jasmine, winter	<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i>	
Juniper, Bar Harbour	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Bar Harbour
Juniper, Blue Pacific	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	Blue Pacific
Juniper, Blue Rug	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Blue Rug
Juniper, Brodie	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	
Juniper, Spartan	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Spartan
Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Landmark Sunrise Rose
Lilac	<i>Syringa</i> x ' <i>Penda</i> '	Bloomerang
London Plane Tree,	<i>Plantanus acerifolia</i>	
Loropetalum	<i>Loropetalum chinensis</i>	Burgundy
Loropetalum	<i>Loropetalum chinensis</i>	Ruby
Magnolia,	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Bracken Brown Beauty'
Magnolia,	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Little Gem
Magnolia, Jane	<i>Magnolia liliflora</i> ' <i>Nigra</i> ' x <i>M. stellata</i>	Rosea
Maple, Autumn Blaze	<i>Acer freemanii</i>	Jeffersred
Maple, red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	
Maple, Red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Sunset
Maple, Red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	October Glory
Maple, Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	
Maple, Sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	
Maple, Sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Commemoration
Nandina	<i>Nandina domestica</i> .	Firepower
Ninebark,	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	Summer Wine
Oak, Southern Live	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	
Oak, Cathedral Live	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	SDLN
Oak, Northern Red	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	
Oak, Nuttall	<i>Quercus nuttallii</i>	
Oak, Shumard	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	
Ohio Buckeye,	<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	
Palm, Areca	<i>Dypsis lutescens</i>	
Palm, Manila	<i>Adonidia merrillii</i>	
Palm, Alexander	<i>Archontophoenix alexandre</i>	
Palm, Florida Thatch	<i>Thrinax radiata</i>	
Palm, Spindle	<i>Hyophorbe verschaffeltii</i>	
Pear, Callery	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Chanticleer
Pear, Callery	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Bradford
Pieris,	<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Shojo
Pine, Canary Island	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	
Pine, Eastern White	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	
Pine, Scotch	<i>Pinus sylvestrus</i>	
Pistache, Texas	<i>Pistacia texana</i>	
Plum, Crimson Pointe	<i>Prunus</i> x <i>cerasifera</i>	Cipriozam
Podocarpus	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	
Privet,	<i>Ligustrum</i> sp.	
Redbud, Eastern	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	MN Strain
Redbud,	<i>Cercis reniformis</i>	Oklahoma
Rhododendron,	<i>Rhododendron</i> x <i>crete</i>	
Rose,	<i>Rosa wichurana</i>	Dr. Huey
Rose	<i>Rosa</i> sp.	Pink Knock Out®
Rose	<i>Rosa</i> sp.	Knock Out®
Rose, Virginia	<i>Rosa virginiana</i>	
Rose Mallow	<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>	
Rose of Sharon	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Pink Heart
Rose of Sharon	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Boule de Feu

Russian Sage	<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>	
Skip Laurel,	<i>Prunus laurocerasis</i>	
Snowberry, common	<i>Smyphoricarpos albus</i>	
Spicebush,	<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	
Spruce, Blackhills	<i>Picea glauca</i>	
Spruce, Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>	
Tamarisk,	<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	Pink Cascade
Taxus (Yew)	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Capitata
Thin-fruit Sedge	<i>Carex flaccosperma</i>	
Viburnum, Burkwood	<i>Viburnum x burkwoodii</i>	
Virbunum	<i>Virbunum lantana</i>	Mohican
Viburnum, popcorn	<i>Viburnum plicatum</i>	Popcorn
Wax myrtle, southern	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	
Weigelia, variegated	<i>Weigelia variegata</i>	

Do not use Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide on any of these plants, as injury will occur.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Blue Fescue Grass	<i>Festuca glauca</i>
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>
Coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>
Croton	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>
Dianthus	<i>Dianthus sp.</i>
Euonymus, Japanese	<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>
Fountain Grass	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>
Fountain Grass, purple	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>
Golden Dewdrops	<i>Duranta erecta</i>
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>
Ixora	<i>Ixora coccinea</i>
Lavender, Munstead	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>
Lilyturf	<i>Liriope sp.</i>
Mint	<i>Mentha sp.</i>
Mondo Grass	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>
Muhlygrass	<i>Muhlenbergia capillaries</i>
Plumbago	<i>Plumbago spp.</i>
Sage	<i>Salvia spp</i>
Sweet Viburnum	<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i>
Tickseed, Dwarf mouse-ear	<i>Coreopsis auriculata</i>
Weigela	<i>Weigela spp.</i>

CONIFERS AND CHRISTMAS TREES

Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide may be used for pre-emergence weed control in conifer nurseries and Christmas tree farms. Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide may be applied as a directed spray to soil surrounding established plants. Avoid contacting plant stems and leaves with the directed spray solution as injury may occur. Established plants are transplants that are actively growing and where the soil has settled. Do not apply to seedlings or seedling beds. Apply 2.8-5.8 fl oz of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide per acre for these uses. Do not exceed 6.8 fl oz (0.088 lb ai/acre) of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide per acre in a growing season.

Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide may be tank-mixed with products containing the following active ingredients labeled for use in conifers: glyphosate or glufosinate. Do not apply tank-mixes of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide with these active ingredients to conifer and Christmas tree foliage. Follow use restrictions on all labels.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

SPRAYER CLEANUP PROCEDURE

Before and after using Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment, including tanks, pumps, lines, filters, screens, and nozzles with a good quality tank cleaner on an approved rinse pad or on the field site where an approved crop is being grown. Clean sprayer thoroughly after each use and before Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide residue dries in the equipment. Proper PPE must be worn while cleaning.

1. Completely drain all remaining spray solution from the tank in an appropriate location.
2. Clean the sprayer using a commercially available tank cleaner following the use instructions provided by the manufacturer. A rotating cleaning nozzle may be beneficial to dislodge any product from the sides of the tank.
3. Drain all cleaning solution from the tank and lines in an appropriate location.
4. Rinse the tank and flush spray booms with clean water to remove the cleaning solution.
5. Remove, clean, and inspect filters, screens, nozzles, and boom end caps if equipped to ensure that no product remains.
6. Rinse the inside and outside of the spray tank and all lines once more with clean water.
7. Drain all rinse solution in an appropriate location.

If any Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide is left in the spray equipment and subsequently applied to another crop, it has the potential to cause injury to that crop.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide is intended for use in perennial tree and vine crops listed in this label and for non-crop farmstead uses. Do not rotate to any crops not listed on this label within 24 months after the last application. Planting earlier than this may result in crop injury or death. If a crop is not on this label, a bioassay should be conducted prior to planting if Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide has been used in the previous 36 months. A successful field bioassay means growing a test strip or several plots of the intended crop from seed or transplant to maturity without any observed herbicide symptoms. The test should be conducted in representative areas across the field that includes knolls, low areas, field edges, and changes in soil texture. The rotational crop interval must be extended if the field bioassay does not result in acceptable crop tolerance.

Labeled citrus crops may be transplanted into soil previously treated with Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide 1 month or more after the last application provided potted trees (such as citripots) are used.

New orchards of labeled pome and stone fruit, tree nut, and olive may be established in a location previously treated with Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide 1 year after application. Grape vineyards may be established in a location previously treated with Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide 2 years after application. In labeled pome and stone fruit, tree nuts, grapes, and olive previously treated soil must be thoroughly mixed to a depth of at least 6 inches prior to planting. This may be done through any combination of tillage operations such as ripping, disking, or plowing.

If other herbicides have also been used, follow the most restrictive label for the crop rotation interval.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Indaziflam, the active ingredient in this product, is a Group 29 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. A given weed population may contain plants naturally resistant to Group 29 herbicides. Such resistant weed plants may not be effectively managed using Group 29 herbicides but may be effectively managed using another herbicide alone or in mixtures from a different Group and/or by using cultural or mechanical practices. However, a herbicide mode of action classification by itself may not adequately address specific weeds that are resistant to specific herbicides. Consult your local company representative, state cooperative extension service, professional consultants, or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate actions for treating specific resistant weeds.

Best Management Practices

Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to herbicides is recommended. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different modes of action with overlapping weed control spectrum, tillage operations and/or other cultural practices that control weeds. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistance. Scouting after a herbicide application is important because it can facilitate the early identification of weed shifts and/or weed resistance and thus provide direction on future weed management practices. One of the best ways to contain resistant populations is to implement measures to avoid allowing weeds to reproduce by seed or to proliferate vegetatively. Cleaning equipment between sites and avoiding movement of plant material between sites will greatly aid in retarding the spread of resistant weed seed.

There are no known cases of weed resistance to Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide or any known instances of cross-resistance between Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide and other classes of herbicides or modes of action. Research has shown that performance of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide is not affected by the presence of biotypes resistant to glyphosate, triazines, ALS-inhibiting, growth regulant, or other herbicide modes of action.

To delay the development of herbicide resistance, the following practices are recommended:

- Use herbicides with different modes of action in the tank mixture, rotation, or in conjunction with alternate cultural practices.
- Always use at least the minimum rate specified by the label and observe all use rate instructions.
- Avoid the consecutive use of Indaziflam 200SC Herbicide unless another herbicide that is effective on the same target weeds is used in rotation or as a tankmix partner.
- Base herbicide use on a comprehensive Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program.
- Monitor treated areas and control escaped weeds by alternate means.
- Contact local extension or crop advisor for IPM and resistance management information.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Protect the product from freezing temperatures. Store the product at temperatures above 32°F and preferably above 40°F.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING

Rigid, Non-refillable containers small enough to shake (i.e., with capacities equal to or less than 5 gallons)

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Offer for recycling, if available or reconditioning, if appropriate. Then puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

Rigid, Non-refillable containers (greater than 5 gallons or 50 lbs)

Non-refillable Containers

Non-refillable containers - Do not reuse or refill this container. Refer to Bottom Discharge IBC or Top Discharge IBC, Drums, Kegs information as follows.

Bottom Discharge IBC (e.g. – Schuetz Caged IBC or Snyder Square Stackable)

Pressure rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To pressure rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from the IBC into application equipment or mix tank. Raise the bottom of the IBC by 1.5 inches on the side which is opposite of the bottom discharge valve to promote more complete product removal. Completely remove the top lid of the IBC. Use water pressurized to at least 40 PSI to rinse all interior portions. Continuously pump or drain rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system while pressure rinsing. Continue pressure rinsing for 2 minutes or until rinsate becomes clear. Replace the lid and close bottom valve.

Top Discharge IBC, Drums, Kegs (e.g.– Snyder 120 Next Gen, Bonar B120, Drums, Kegs).

Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To triple rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container at least 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Rinse all interior surfaces. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

Refillable Containers

Refillable container – Refer to Bottom Discharge IBC or Top Discharge IBC, Drums, Kegs information as follows. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Contact your Ag retailer or Bayer CropScience for container return, disposal and recycling information.

Bottom Discharge IBC (e.g. – Schuetz Caged IBC or Snyder Square Stackable)

Pressure rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To pressure rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from the IBC into application equipment or mix tank. Raise the bottom of the IBC by 1.5 inches on the side which is opposite of the bottom discharge valve to promote more complete product removal. Completely remove the top lid of the IBC. Use water pressurized to at least 40 PSI to rinse all interior portions. Continuously pump or drain rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system while pressure rinsing. Continue pressure rinsing for 2 minutes or until rinsate becomes clear. Replace the lid and close bottom valve.

Top Discharge IBC, Drums, Kegs (e.g.– Snyder 120 Next Gen, Bonar B120, Drums, Kegs).

Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To triple rinse the containers before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container at least 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Rinse all interior surfaces. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

End users are authorized to remove tamper evident cables as required to remove the product from the container unless the container is equipped with one way valves and refilling or returning is planned. If this is the case, end users are not authorized to remove tamper evident cables, one way valves or clean container.

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Bayer CropScience LP. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, THAT EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. No agent of Bayer CropScience LP is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP DISCLAIMS ANY LIABILITY WHATSOEVER FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

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